

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1: Introduction to Security Services

Session 1: Roles and Responsibilities of Security Personnel

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (b)

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. Confidentiality
2. Observe, Report
3. Operating

Session 2: Risks, Threats, Hazards and Emergency — Responding and Reporting

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Run, tell
2. threat
3. high

UNIT 2: Private Security — Regulations and Equipment

Session 1: Cooperation with Police and Other Organisations

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Security, (Regulation)
2. hearsay
3. specific, all

B. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (c)

UNIT 3: Introduction to Arms and Improvised Explosive Device

Session 1: Identification of Arms

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Muzzle
2. Suppressor
3. Non, Bore

B. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (b)

Session 2: Improvised Explosive Device

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Detonator
2. Casing
3. Vehicle

B. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c)
2. (c)

Session 3: Security Equipment for Unarmed Security Guard

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. batons
2. visibility

B. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c)
2. (c)

UNIT 4: Access Control

Session 1: Search and Seizure

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. X-ray
2. Hand, metal

B. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c)
2. (b)

Session 2: Structures and Techniques for Access Control

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. structured
2. pranks
3. lighting
4. badge

B. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (d)
2. (b)
3. (a)



GLOSSARY

Access control: It is a way of limiting access to a system, which could be a physical or virtual resource.

Act: A law that has been passed by Parliament.

Breach: Failure to do something that must be done as per the law.

CCTV (closed-circuit television): A TV system in which signals are not publicly distributed but are monitored, primarily, for surveillance and security purposes.

Confidentiality: A situation in which you expect somebody to keep information secret.

Crowd: Large number of people gathered in a public place, for example on streets or during a sports.

Document: A written or printed paper that bears the original, official or legal form of something and can be used to furnish decisive evidence or information.

Documentation: The documents that are required for something or that give evidence or proof of something.

Evacuation: To move people from a place of danger to a safer place.

Explosive device: A device that bursts with sudden violence from internal energy.

Frisking: To search a person for something concealed, especially a weapon, by passing the hands quickly over clothes or through pockets.

Incident: An untoward event, which depending on the circumstances, may lead to a damage, disaster or loss

Instruction: Detailed information on how to do or use something.

Intrusion: The act of intruding or the state of being intruded, especially the act of wrongfully entering upon, seizing or taking possession of someone's property.

Investigation: An official examination of facts about a situation, crime, etc.

Law: A rule that deals with a particular crime, agreement, etc.

Logbook: A record book with periodic entries.

Monitoring: Observing and checking the progress or quality of (something) over a period of time; keep under systematic review.

Order: Something that somebody is told to do by somebody in authority.

Palliative care: It is a specialised healthcare approach that addresses the person as a whole, not just the disease.

Patrolling: To go around an area or a building at regular times to check that it is safe and that there is no trouble.

Perimeter: A continuous line forming the boundary of a closed geometrical figure.

Pilferage: The act of stealing small amounts or small articles.

Procedure: A way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way.

GLOSSARY



Proprietary information: Information that is known only to the owner of the information. It does not include the information that is made available to the general public at any time.

Protect: To make sure that somebody or something is not harmed, injured, damaged, etc.

Protection: The act of protecting somebody or something; the state of being protected.

Public address system: An electronic amplification system used as a communication system in public areas

Record: A written account of information that is kept so that it can be looked at and used in future.

Recording: The process or act of writing down and storing information for official purposes.

Report: A document containing information organised in a narrative, graphic or tabular form, prepared on ad hoc, periodic, recurring, regular basis or as required. Reports may refer to specific periods, events, occurrences or subjects, and may be communicated or presented in oral or written form.

Responsibility: A duty or obligation to satisfactorily perform or complete a task (assigned by someone, or created by one's own promise or circumstances).

Risk: A probability or threat of damage, injury, liability, loss or any other negative occurrence that is caused by external or internal vulnerabilities, and that may be avoided through preemptive action.

Rule: A statement of what you are advised to do in a particular situation.

Safety: The state of being safe and protected from danger or harm.

Screening: A systematic evaluation or investigation of something as part of a methodical survey, done especially to detect an unwanted substance or attribute.

Search: To look through or explore by inspecting possible places of concealment or investigating suspicious circumstances or to look into or over carefully or thoroughly in an effort to find or discover something.

Security: The activities involved in protecting a country, building or person against attack, danger, etc.

Surveillance: The act of carefully watching a person suspected of a crime or a place where a crime may be committed.

Suspicious: Feeling that somebody has done something wrong, illegal or dishonest, without having a proof.

Theft: The act of stealing; the wrongful taking and carrying away of personal goods or property of another.

Verification: To check that something is true or accurate.

Visitor: A person who visits as for reasons of friendship, business, duty, travel, or the like.

Visitor pass: A person who visits a person or place for travel, or the like with a permit, ticket or authorisation to come and go at will.



FURTHER READINGS

- CBSE. 2006. *Natural Hazards and Disaster Management* — A Supplementary Textbook in Geography for Class XI. Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.
- GUPTA, L.C. AND ABHITABH GUPTA. 2007. *Manual of First Aid*. 1st Edition. Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers.
- KANE, PATRICK. 1999. *Practical Security Training*. Elsevier Science.
- MOHAN, KRISHNA AND MEERA BANERJI. 1990. *Developing Communication Skills*. Macmillan India Ltd., Delhi.
- NCERT. *Social Science* (Textbook for Class VIII), unit 4: Disaster and its Management. National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.
- NEMETH, CHARLES P. 2017. *Private Security: An Introduction to Principles and Practice*. CRC Press.

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